Numb. 448.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From July 7. to July 14. 1737.

From the LONDON JOURNAL.

Mr. FREEMAN,

IN my former I undertook to prove to you, That *the Church*, among the *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and *Romans*, was ever ſubject, in *Exteriors*, to *the State*, received Laws from it, and never claim'd or injoy'd any Power of giving Laws thereto. At preſent I will endeavour to evince another Thing, which has been of late controverted, and that is, *The Fitneſs and Expediency of* Tythes, *rather than any other way of ſupporting the Clergy*; & I will alſo occaſionally conſider how far the *preſent* Inhabitants of *Britain* can be under any Obligation to ſquare their Practice, in reſpect to the Maintenance of Prieſts, after that of the *Jews*, the *Greeks*, or the *Romans*.

I thought, till very lately, that, at this Time of the Day, it was a Point out of Diſpute, *That Tythes are not claimable by a Chriſtian Clergy as of Divine Right:* But it ſeems there are a Sort of People who make nothing of Impoſing on the Unwary, and aſſerting boldly, as indiſputed Truths, Things which have over and over been proved to have no Truth in them. This I take to be the Caſe of a late Writer, who ſays, That the Tenth Part of the Subſtance of the Laity having been once thought a proper Proviſion for the Clergy by GOD himſelf, it muſt remain always ſo. I ſhould not have wondered if ſomething like this had eſcaped the Mouth of a Curate in the Country; but that a Man ſhould preſume to think he could in Print publiſh ſuch an Argument as this unrefuted, is really amazing, and muſt either proceed from a conſummate Aſſurance, or from a miſerable Ignorance of thoſe Things which, of all others, it was his Duty to underſtand.

IT is a Thing known to every Man, that is at all acquainted with the Scripture; That *God*, by the Miniſtration of *Moſes*, gave the *Hebrews* a *Moral*, *Ceremonial*, and *Political* Law; the Firſt reſulting from the Nature of Things, and therefore binding upon All, though, on account of *God's* chuſing this Nation, moſt clearly revealed *to them*; the Two laſt, agreeing with their Circumſtances, and therefore properly belonging to the *Hebrew* Church and State; The Former, that is the *Moral* Law, was neither more nor leſs than what *Noah*, *Abraham*, and all the *Patriarchs*, knew and obſerved: As to the *Ceremonial*, it was a Kind of *Hedge*, or *Fence*, ſet up for the Preſervation of the True Religion, of which till the Coming of the *Meſſiah*, the *Hebrews* were to be the Truſtees; and, if there be a Point in Scripture clearer than any other, it is this, that on *Chriſt's* Coming, and his Religion's taking place, all the cumberous Rites and Ceremonies of the *Jewiſh* Church were to be taken away. It is true, that *Chriſt* ſomewhere ſays, People did well in paying *Tythes*, even of *Mint* and *Cummin*, which were not due by the *Divine*, but by the *Canon* Law of the *Jews*; but he likewiſe ſays, That thoſe did well that liſtened to what the *Scribes* and *Phariſees* ſaid, becauſe they ſat in *Moſes's* Chair; from whence it is plain that he meant no more than that pious People did well to obſerve the Ordinances of the *Jewiſh* Church, till, all things being compleated, that Polity ſhould be taken away, which hath long ſince happened; and therefore, in this Senſe, Tythes are no longer binding upon Us, by the Appointment of *God*, than Sacrifices, or Circumciſion; and therefore it is ſhameful in thoſe who pretend to plead the Cauſe of the *Miniſters* of *Chriſt*, to endeavour to lead us back to thoſe Types and Shadows which were driven away by his Preſence, and to put us again under that Legal Bondage from whence he came to ſet Men free. Tythes then, if we ſpeak as Chriſtians, are no way of Divine Right, becauſe they were Part of a *Law*, which, as it was given, ſo it has been abrogated by *God* Himſelf.

BUT, farther ſtill, laying Goſpel Principles aſide, which are not only againſt this, but againſt all Impoſitions whatſoever; I will ſhew that, from the Reaſon of Things, if *Chriſt* had not abrogated the Ceremonial Laws, Tythes could not have been binding upon us, of Divine Right. The Eccleſiaſtical Polity of the *Hebrews* was ſquared by the Civil Frame of their Government; and, as the latter determined them moſtly to Farming and Graizing, ſo the former ſettled the Revenues of Churchmen in ſuch a Manner, as that they might be eaſily collected from Perſons employed in thoſe Ways of Life. It is to be remarked, that among the *Hebrews* there was no *Tythe* paid by the Layman to the *Prieſt*, but to the *Levites*, out of which *Tenth*, the *Levites*, before they touched it, paid a *Tenth* to the *Prieſts*; whence the *Pope* has thought fit to take the *Tenth* of his Clergy; and, by a Statute of *Henry* VIII. the *Tenth* was granted to him, not, I preſume of Divine Right. Every Man of the *Hebrews* had an Eſtate, which he inherited as a Deſcendant of *Jacob*, and which the *Levites* were debarred from *quaſi Levites*, and had, *inter alia*, thoſe Tythes as an *Equivalent*; the Eſtate, the Diſinheritance, the Right to Tythes, were alike *Jure Divino*, among theſe People, and amongſt them only; becauſe this, and the reſt of the Gifts to the Clergy, ſuited only with the *Hebrew* Common-wealth; and therefore the *Jewiſh* Lawyers are clear in this Point, That *Tythes* are only due in the Land of *Iſrael*; wherefore they hold themſelves now exempt; and will any Man pretend to ſay that the *Hebrew* Law is *Jus Divinum* to a *Briton*, when it is not *Jus Divinum* to a *Hebrew* in *Britain*! None ſure, but thoſe who will preach any Thing for Hire, and ſay any thing for Gain, though it be neither reconcileable to the Laws of *God* or Reaſon.

As I have mentioned the Opinions of the *Jewiſh* Lawyers on the Subject of Tythes, give me Leave to obſerve, That theſe were not the only Revenues appointed to the Clergy; they had many others, which were not ſo ſtrictly determined; particularly, the *Therumah*, or *Heave Offering*, which is aſſigned by *God* to *Aaron* in theſe Words; *All the Heave Offerings of the Holy Things which the Sons of Iſrael ſhall offer unto Jehovah, I have given to thee, and to thy Sons, and to thy Daughters with thee.* The Quantity of the Heave Offering is not determined, either here, or any where elſe; but the *Wiſe Men* of the *Jews*, or, as I ſtiled them before, their *Canoniſts*, determined them thus: A *good Eye*, ſaid they, by which they meant a Liberal Perſon, will give a Fortieth Part; a *mean Eye*, a Fiftieth; and one of an *evil Eye*, a Sixtieth only:

But

But *Maimonides*, to whom I am indebted for this Knowledge, ſpeaking of this Subject in another Place, ſays; 'It was unlawful for Prieſts or Levites to ſnatch away the 'Heave Offering, or the Tythes; yea, if they did but ask 'their Portion with their Mouth, it was unlawful; but they 'were to receive them with Honour: For at the LORD's 'Table they did eat, and at his Table they did drink; theſe 'Gifts were the *Lord*'s and he did vouchſafe them unto them.' Hence I might raiſe a new Argument againſt the Doctrine I oppoſe; for if the *Prieſts* might neither *ſnatch*, nor ſo much as *ask* for what belonged to them *Jure Divino*, but ſtay till they received them with Honour; then Tythes, for which a Man may ſue in the Spiritual Court, file his Bill, bring his Action, or go to the Juſtice, are not *Jure Divino*, becauſe he to whom they were due did not ſtay till they were *brought him with Honour*. But I build nothing upon this, farther than that I have made it appear, and will make it appear ſtill clearer, that the *Jewiſh* Canoniſts have more of the Spirit of Chriſtianity amongſt them, than thoſe Canoniſts who would be thought Chriſtians.

AFTER all this, I do admit, nay, and I will always maintain it, That a *Chriſtian Clergy* have, *Jure Divino*, a Right to a Maintenance; a proper, ſufficient, nay, an ample Maintenance; but, as to the *Quantum*, that, I ſay, is not ſettled *Jure Divino*; and this I ſay on the Authority of *Chriſt* and his *Apoſtles*; *Jeſus* affirmed, that the *Labourer* was worthy of his *Hire*; from whence it is clear, that no Clergyman can, with a ſafe Conſcience, *receive* what he has not *laboured* for; becauſe he is no Labourer, if he has done nothing; nor, with the Help of all the Equivocations at St. *Omar's*, can *Money given to an idle Perſon*, be called *Hire*. A Chriſtian Prieſt muſt *labour*, before he is entituled to any thing. Labour; how! not by ſaying his Prayers in his Chamber, or defending the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion, if he has Leiſure; for every Chriſtian is bound to do both theſe; but he is to labour about the Souls of others: He is to be a Fiſher of Men, a Shepherd of *Chriſt*'s Flock, for which he is to have a competent Maintenance Here, and, if he fully diſcharges his Duty, a Crown of Glory Hereafter. It is elſewhere ſaid, that he who ſerves at the Altar, ſhould live by the Altar, and that he who preaches the Goſpel ſhould live of the Goſpel. This is the Scripture Doctrine of the Clergy's Right to Maintenance; and I defy the moſt ſubtle Diſputant in the World, to reconcile to this Doctrine *Sine Cures* and *Commendams*.

To paſs from Doctrines to Practice; we are informed, in the Book of *Acts*, that ſuch of the Chriſtian Church as ſtood in need of a Maintenance, received it from the voluntary Contribution of others; but ſo far were the Apoſtles from thinking of Eſtates, Penſions, or Settlements, that they thought it a Hardſhip to have any thing to do with Money Matters, and therefore created new Officers in the Church, called *Deacons*, that they might be no longer obliged to leave the Word of *God*, to ſerve at Tables. But, before this, *Peter*, in the Name of the Apoſtles, renounced all the Rights which have been ſince claimed by the Chriſtian Clergy *totidem verbis*; for in paſſing Sentence on *Ananias*, he made uſe of theſe Words; *While it*, i. e. the Poſſeſſion, *remained, was it not thine own? and, after it was ſold, was it not in thine own Power?* With what Propriety could the Apoſtle have ſaid this, if in the Chriſtian Church there was a *Tenth*, or any other ſettled Part of a Man's Revenue, due *Jure Divino*, to the Clergy; or, if it was not due to the Apoſtles, with what Face can it be claimed by any who have come after them? I will not take upon me to ſay how long the Chriſtian Church remained pure, in reſpect of this Matter; but this I ſay, that it was Four Hundred Years before Tythes were brought in, and Eight Hundred before they were claimed *Jure Divino*; then, indeed, they were demanded in *France*, and, as Father *Paul* tells us, all the Sermons of thoſe Times, and for ſome Ages after, without touching on Matters of Faith, were pointed to prove the Obligation of *Paying Tythes*; and, not contented with Prædial Tythes, they began to claim Perſonal alſo; that is to ſay, the Tythe of every Man's Trade and Induſtry. The famous *Alcuinus*, in one of his *Letters*, addreſſeth himſelf thus to a Prieſt; I will preſerve the *Latin*, becauſe I write to edify, not to expoſe or injure any People whatſoever; *Tu vero*, (ſaith he) *frater dilecte, fili chariſſime, perge in Opere Dei, & eſto prædicator veritatis, non Decimarum exactor, quia novella anima Apoſtolicæ Pietatis lacte nutrienda eſt, donec creſcat, convaleſcat, & roboretur ad acceptionem ſolidi cibi; quid imponendum eſt jugum cervicibus idiotarum, quod neque nos, neque fratres noſtri ſufferre potuerunt?* In the Year 1195. Pope *Celeſtin* III. decreed, under Pain of Excommunication, the Payment of Tythes, not only of Wine, Grain, Fruits, Trees, Cattle, and Gardens, which, by the way, was carrying it much further than ever the *Jews* did, but alſo of Merchandize, Soldiers Pay, Hunting, and the Gain made of Windmills; but the Canoniſts have gone much further, affirming that the Poor, who beg about the Streets, are obliged to pay the Tenth of all the Alms they get, and Common Women alſo a Part of their Infamous Wages; which my Author, Father *Paul*, ſays, are certain laudable Fruits of this Doctrine which have never yet been put in Practice.

I think I have now fully proved, That Tythes are not due from Chriſtians *Jure Divino*, from the Nature of the Goſpel Diſpenſation, the Reaſon of Things, the Declaration of the Apoſtles, and the Practice of the Primitive Church: And, I hope, I have farther proved, that, although the aſſerting them to be due of Divine Right, is not a new Doctrine, yet it is a falſe and a ſcandalous one, derived from the Canoniſts, who have demoliſhed all things that ſtood in the way of Revenue, and conſtantly made Godlineſs ſtoop to Gain. I find my Letter begin to ſwell, and therefore I will defer what I have to ſay as to the Argument, founded on the Treatment of the Clergy among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, to another Opportunity. In the mean time, I am, *SIR*, *Your Humble Servant*,

Y. Z.

Extract of a private Letter from Holland.

'King Theodore, after having been confin'd eight Days 'in the Town-Houſe of Amſterdam, was ſet at Liberty on 'Tueſday the 7th Inſtant, N. S. upon Security. This 'Affair, as it was moſt Extraordinary in itſelf, ſo it ended 'by an extraordinary political Proceeding; and 'tis aſſured 'that their High Mightineſſes had a great Hand in the unexpected taking off his Arreſt. The Republick was much 'embarraſs'd at its being known they had ſuch a Perſonage 'in their Power, and it was to prevent the Conſequences of 'it, ſo much haſte was taken to diſcharge him. Their High 'Mightineſſes communicated their Difficulties to the Counſellor Deputies of this Province, and the Magiſtracy of 'Amſterdam, who ſoon found out an Expedient to remove 'all their Fears. King Theodore appear'd before the 'Council with a Sword by his ſide, who declared his Arreſt 'void; whereupon he immediately went out of the Town-'Houſe; but it is thought he return'd there again before 'Night, to regulate ſome Affairs. Before his Arreſt, a 'certain Perſon went from the Hague to Amſterdam, and 'ſtaid there ſome Days; and before it could be known 'that he was arreſted, he receiv'd an Order from the ſame 'Perſon, that 12000 Muskets ſhould be deliver'd him; and 'as that Perſon is known to be an Agent from the King 'of the Two Sicilies, this Diſcovery confirms a receiv'd 'Opinion, that King Theodore is ſupported in his Enterprize againſt the Genoeſe, either by the Court of Naples 'or Spain.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague.

Nothing is more deplorable than the Condition of King Theodore, which draws the Compaſſion of all tender hearted Perſons. At the time when thoſe who intereſted themſelves to diſcharge him were about to pay the neceſſary Money to ſet him at Liberty, he was charg'd with a freſh Debt of 550 l. Sterling, and the next Day with another of 600 l. ſo that thoſe who were engag'd to clear him withdrew their Hands, perceiving that it was to drink up the Sea, *ſince every Moment produc'd new Debts; ſo that on the 20th Inſtant he was ſent to the Town-Houſe: He has an Apartment to himſelf, and 'is treated with great Civility; but his Hopes of obtaining Liberty more and more decline, becauſe it is expected that on the Arrival of every Poſt from Italy, France, Hamburgh, &c. freſh Matter will be brought againſt him: and, which he has moſt of all to fear, that the Genoeſe will demand him to be deliver'd up to them; which furniſhes Matter of much Debate among the Politicians; Some alledge, that as he was at the Head of a Rebellion, their High-Mightineſſes cannot avoid giving him up, according to a Convention ſubſiſting among all Sovereign States for their*

their mutual Safety; whereby it is agreed to give no Protection to Rebels and Traytors: Others say, that being neither Citizen or Subject of the Republick of Genoa, he cannot be deem'd a Traytor, and ought not to be deliver'd up; and that his heading the Corsicans, who were only endeavouring to obtain Liberty, and shake off the Yoke of Tyranny, will be sure very little encline Hollanders towards giving him up.

BOSTON, July 4.

We hear from *Salem*, that the Ship *Neptune*, of *Philadelphia*, whereof Capt. *Andrew Sim* was Master, bound from thence to *St. Peter's* in *Newfoundland*, with a Lading of Provisions, ran on Shoar in the Night at *Liscomb's* Harbour about 20 Leagues to the Westward of Canso. The Vessel and Cargo intirely lost, saving her Cables, Anchors, Sails, and running Rigging, and some of the Provisions, which were brought into Salem on Thursday last.

New-York, July 4. On Thursday Night last the Still-House of Messrs. Bayard and Company was in Danger of Fire; for some Body came too near with a Candle to the Bung-Hole of a Hogshead of Rum, not full by 8 or 10 Inches, which burst the Hogshead with a prodigious Report, and the flaming Rum ran along the Side of the House, till it came under a vast pile of Wood; but by timely Assistance (which is never wanted here) all the Damage was breaking the Gates and Fence a little.

Custom-House, New-York, July 11. *Entred in.*

Whiltbank from Lewis on Delaware, Pringle from Newfoundland, Conyers from Bermuda, Wells from Antigua, Hinton from Mountserrat and Antigua, Fowle from St. Martins, Perenchief from Cape Catoach, Lush from St. Thomas, White from Madeira, Lister from London, Landon from Bristol.

Entred out. Kennan for Madeira, Lister for Mediterranean, Phœnix for Coracoa, Tucker for S. Carolina, Attain for New-Jersey, New for Newfoundland.

Cleared. Bosch and Beekman to Boston, Dearing and Mansfield to Newfoundland, Attain to New-Jersey, Seymour & Burch to Coracoa, Nicholas to Portugal, Kennan to Madeira.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

We hear from *Merion*, that on Friday last in the Morning, one *James Birmingham*, Distiller, (who had gone well to Bed the Night before) was found lying at the Foot of the Stairs of his lodging Room, complaining that his Neck was sore. He was immediately put to Bed, and care taken of him, but he died in a few Hours.

Saturday last in the Evening *Michael Butler*, belonging to the Brigt. *Hampshire*, attempting to draw a Bucket of Water out of the River, fell overboard, and was instantly drowned.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, *Entred in.*

Sloop William, Daniel Cheston, from St Christophers.
Brigt. Hampshire, George Boardman, from Madeira.
Sloop Patience, Stephen Remington, from R. Island.
Ship Fræme Gally, John Green, from Barbadoes.

Entred out.

Ship Diamond, Slator Clay, for Cadiz.
---- Ship Dolphin, Anth. Denormandie, for West-Indies.

Cleared.

Snow Prince of Orange, William Devonshire, to Bristol.
Brigt. Lawson, Benjamin Lowes, to Virginia.
Snow Three Sisters, Samuel Hayes, to Jamaica.
Sloop Mulberry, Samuel Mann, } to Lisbon.
Ship Ranger, John Hamilton, }

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lease of a Lot in *Market-Street*, just below the Prison, for 13 Years and a half to come, together with the new House and Wheelwright's Shop thereupon, and very suitable for a Carpenter or Wheelwright, with a Condition in the Lease that if the Landlord does not chuse to purchase the Improvements at End of the Lease, it is to be leas'd again at the same Rent for 15 Years more. Enquire of *Samuel Langley*, Wheelwright, now living on the Premisses, with whom all Persons who have any Accounts to settle are desired to do it speedily, he designing to remove out of this Province.

For SOUTH-CAROLINA, directly,

The Brigantine *Debby*, GEORGE STEWART, Master; Having two Thirds of her Cargo ready to put on Board.

FOR Freight or Passage agree with *Anthony Morris*, in *Water-Street*, *Philadelphia*, or with the said Master on Board the said Vessel, now lying at the said *Anthony Morris's* Wharffe.

STRAY'D or Stolen on the 24th of *June* past, from off the Commons near this City, a sorrel Horse, with a bald Face, a natural Pacer, about 14 Hands high, branded R on the Shoulder and Buttock of the near side, a switch Tail, and whitish Legs.

Whoever secures him and gives Notice to the Owner *Robert Rawlinson*, Butcher, in *Philadelphia*, so that he may be had again, shall have *Fifteen Shillings* Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by me *Robert Rawlinson.*

Philadelphia, July 14. 1737.

THIS is to give Notice to *Matthew Mac Kilronan*, born in the County of *Cavan* in the Parish of *Templefort* near *Belterbort* in *Ireland*, by Trade a Weaver, and who came into this Country about 3 Years since, that if he applies to *John Clifton*, Weaver, in *Third-Street*, *Philadelphia*, he will hear of something to his Advantage sent him from his Sister in *Ireland.*

WHEREAS the LIBRARY late of CHARLES READ, Esq; deceas'd, is very much dispers'd, and several sets of Books broken, particulary of the Spectator, Tatler, Conquest of *Mexico*, Lauderdale's English Virgil, Athenian Oracle, &c. and many whole sets lent out, together with the Laws of this Province, having one Column of red Leather, blank on the back, Boyle's Adventures, with Mr. Castleman's Account of *Pennsylvania* annexed to it, and many other valuable Treatises, &c.

These are therefore to desire those who have borrowed any Books lately belonging to the said *Charles Read*, that (in order to prevent the Expence of the Library aforesaid) they would gratefully and generously return them.

THIS is to give Notice, that as the Subscriber intends a Voyage to Sea shortly, he should be oblig'd to his Friends, if it suited them to settle their Accounts with him before his Departure: He may be met with at the Corner of *Market-Street*, opposite to *Charles Read's* House, where he has removed his Shop.

Philadelphia, July 14. 1737. THOMAS BOND.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Wench 18 Years of Age, *Creole* Born, and understands any kind of Houshold Work. Enquire at Mrs. CONNOLLY's in *Water-Street.*

At the same Place is very good Mellasses, to be sold.

ALL Persons indebted to *Simon Edgell* of *Philadelphia*, are desired to pay their respective Debts, or they may expect Trouble. The said *Edgell* intends to depart this Province, by the 20th of *September* next, in the Ship *Constantine*, *Edward Wright*, Commander; and those who have any Demands on him are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted.

MICHAEL BROWN,
SILK-DYER,
From *LONDON*;

STILL continues to live next Door to Mr. *Joshua Emlen*, Tanner, in *Chesnut-Street*, *Philadelphia*; where all Persons may have all sorts of Silks, quilted Coats or Gowns, Silk Stockings or Gloves, and Camblet Cloaks, scowr'd, dyed and dressed; Burders and Tabbys water'd; Mens Clothes dry- or wet-scowr'd; Linnen or Cotton dy'd blue, green, or yellow; likewise Mildew or Stains taken out of new Pieces of Silks, Stuffs, or Worsteds, that are damag'd at Sea; all done with the greatest Expedition, and to as much Perfection as in *London.*

N B. All sorts of Worsteds and Stuffs, scowr'd and pressed, very reasonably, and well.

VERY good LAMPBLACK made and Sold by the Printer hereof.

For LONDON, directly,
The Ship LANCASHIRE GALLY,
ANGEL CORBIN, Master, a good Ship, and well accommodated for Passengers, burthen about 250 Tons, and designs to sail in Ten Days. For Freight or Passage agree with the said Master, on board the said Ship, now lying at *Samuel Powell's* Wharffe, or with *Matthias Aspden*, in *Market-Street*.

Philadelphia, July 7. 1737.

RUN on the 3d Instant *July*, at Night, from *Benjamin Paschall*, of this City, Cutler, a Servant Man named *John Creighton*, aged about 25 Years, of middle Stature, a down Look, no Beard, Pockbroken, brown Hair, by Trade a Penknife-Hafr-maker, served his Time at *Sheffield*, and has been a Soldier: Had on, a Beaver Hat, a home-made cinnamon colour'd duroy Coat lin'd with Shalloon plain made, striped Vest, and Breeches, brown Vest, blue grey worsted Stockings, old Shoes.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by *Benjamin Paschall.*

French-Creek Iron Works, *Chester* County, *July* 5. 1737.

RUN away from the Iron-Works aforesaid, a Servant Man named *David M' Quatty*, by Trade a Hammerman and Refiner, but has formerly followed Shaloping up and down the Bay from *Egg-Harbour*; he is a Scotchman but speaks pretty good *English*, middle siz'd, about 28 Years of age, of a thin Visage and a little Pockfretten, with a Roman Nose and a few spots of Gunpowder under his right Eye; he is a talkative Man, given to Liquor and then very quarrelsome; he has such a Trembling of the Nerves that he can hold nothing in his Hand steadily; he has a very small Mouth and thin Lips. He had on when he went away, a new Drugget Coat and Jacket of a kind of yellowish or Snuff colour, a good new fine Shirt, a new Castor Hat, a darkish Silk Handkerchief, a Cotton Cap, a pair of new Linen Drawers, or a pair of Ozenbrigs Trowsers, and a pair of large carved Brass Buckles in his Shoes.

Whosoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have *Three Pounds* if taken up in this Province, or *Five Pounds* if taken up in any other Province, and reasonable Charges, paid by *Samuel Nutt.*

TAKEN out of a Pew in the Church some Months since, a Common-Prayer Book, bound in Red, gilt, and letter'd DF on each Corner. The Person who took it, is desir'd to open it and read the *Eighth* Commandment, and afterwards return it into the same Pew again; upon which no further Notice will be taken.

JUST IMPORTED
In the Snow *Martha*, *Cornelius Kollock*, Master;
A PARCEL of likely young Negro Boys and Girls, to be Sold by ROBERT ELLIS in *Water-Street.*

TO BE SOLD,
BY *Anthony Duche* at the upper End of *Chesnut Street*, near the State-House, a House, and a Lot in Breadth thirty Foot, in depth 178 Feet, with all Utensils belonging to the Potters Business.

A Fine young Negro Fellow, speaks English, us'd to Labour, and is fit for either Town or Country, to be sold by James Esdaile *at Mr.* Dering's *in* Front-Street, *or at his Store on* Carpenter's *Wharff; where is also to be sold, good* St. Kitts *Mellasses, Ginger & Indigo.*

ALL *Persons that have any Demands upon the Estate of* Joseph Growdon, *late of* Bucks *County, Gent. deceased, are desired to lay the same before his Son* Joseph Growdon, *Administrator, &c. by the Ninth Day of* July *next, in order that they may be adjusted, and such Satisfaction made to the Creditors as the Nature and Circumstances of the Estate will admit of.*

VERY good CANARY, to be Sold by the Gallon or smaller Measure, by *Moses Hewes*, in *Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.*

RUN away on the 23d Inst. from *David Davis* of *Goshen* in *Chester* County, an Irish Servant Man, named *James Roult*, aged about 15 Years, of middle Stature, swarthy Complexion, a little pockfretten, looks brisk. Had on a good felt Hat, a worsted Cap, a black Waste-coat, a check Shirt, striped Breeches, old Trowsers, new round toe'd Shoes, with a Buckle to one, and a String to the other: He pretends to be a Linnen-Weaver by Trade; has been but about three Weeks in the Country, and run away once before.

Whoever secures the said Servant so that he may be had again, shall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by *David Davis.* *Philad. June* 30.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Thomas Chace*, of *Philadelphia*, deceas'd, are desired forthwith to come and pay their respective Debts, or they may expect trouble: And those who have any Demand on the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted, to *John Leacock* of *Philadelphia*, the surviving Executor; or to *Jonathan Beere* of said City, who is impower'd by said *Leacock* to settle the same, as also to receive and pay.

N. B. 'Twas advertis'd about two Years ago, by *Charles Read*, deceas'd, Executor of said *Thomas Chace.*

For LONDON, *directly.*
The SHIP, Mary *and* Hannah, HENRY SAVAGE, *Master being a good* Ship *and well accomodated for Passengers;*

WILL Sail with all Expedition, having great part of her Loading on Board, and ready to take on Board.

For Freight or Passage agree with the said Master on Board the said Vessel, lying at Clymer's *Wharffe, or with* JOHN REYNELL, *in* Front-Street.

RUN away on Sunday last, from *Philip Thomas* of *Vincent* Township, *Chester* County, a *Welsh* Servant Man named *Thomas Loyd*, aged about 22 Years, of middle Stature, sandy Complexion, down Look. Had on when he went away, a light cinnamon homespun Vest-Coat, old plush Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings, a new felt Hat, homespun Shirt. He pretends to be a Sailor.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that he may be had again, shall have *Three Pounds* Reward and reasonable Charges paid by *Philip Thomas.*

Philad. June 23. 1737.

Philadelphia, ss. ON the 12th Instant was apprehended here an *Irishman* who was just come to this City from *New-England*, where he says he arrived from *Ireland* in *August* last, and there were found upon him Eight counterfeit Bills made in Imitation of the *Five Shilling* Bills of Credit of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, printed in the Year 1729, and signed with the Names of JOHN PARRY, ABRAHAM CHAPMAN, EDWARD HORNE, and THOMAS TRESSE, or by three of Them: The Counterfeits are to be distinguished by these Marks, *viz.*

The Words *Five SHILLINGS* on the Top are printed in a larger and bolder Character.

The Capital S in PENNSYLVANIA is shorter and its Top lower than the Letters near it.

The *F* in the Word *Five* on the Top stands over the I in the Word THIS below it. In the true Bills it stands over the H of the same Word.

The Italick Capital Y in the Word *Year* is curl'd like this *Y* (in the true Bills it is plain like this *Y*.)

And the Signers Names are very ill done.

Whoever will discover the Person or Persons who counterfeited the said Bills, or the Signers Names to the said Bills; or the Person or Persons who imported the said Counterfeit Bills from *Ireland*, where it is supposed they were printed, so that the Offenders may be apprehended and convicted, shall have a Reward of *Fifty Pounds* current Money of *Pennsylvania.*

A. HAMILTON.

June 15. 1737.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year
Where Advertisements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.